Michigan Department of Treasury 496 (02/06) Auditing Procedures Report

					d P.A. 71 of 1919,	as amended									
Loca	I Unit	of Gov	ernment Type				Local Unit Na	me		County					
☐County ☐City ☐Twp				□Twp	□Village	Other									
Fisca	al Yea	r End			Opinion Date			Date Audit Report	Submitted to State						
We a	ffirm	that			•										
We a	re ce	ertifie	d public ac	countants	s licensed to pra	actice in I	Michigan.								
We f	urthe	r affi	rm the follo	wing mat	erial, "no" respo	nses hav	e been discl	osed in the financial	statements, inclu	uding the notes, or in the					
Mana	agem	nent l	_etter (repo	rt of comi	ments and reco	mmenda	tions).								
	YES	9	Check ea	ch applic	able box belo	w . (See i	nstructions fo	r further detail.)	urther detail.)						
1.					nent units/funds es to the financi				the financial stat	ements and/or disclosed in the					
2.								unit's unreserved fu budget for expendit		estricted net assets					
3.			The local	unit is in o	compliance with	the Unif	orm Chart of	Accounts issued by	the Department	of Treasury.					
4.			The local	unit has a	idopted a budge	et for all r	equired fund	S.							
5.			A public h	earing on	the budget was	s held in	accordance v	vith State statute.							
6.					ot violated the ssued by the Lo				nder the Emerger	ncy Municipal Loan Act, or					
7.			The local	unit has n	ot been delinqu	uent in dis	stributing tax	revenues that were	collected for ano	ther taxing unit.					
8.			The local	unit only l	nolds deposits/i	nvestmer	nts that comp	ly with statutory req	uirements.						
9.								s that came to our a sed (see Appendix H		ed in the <i>Bulletin for</i>					
10.			that have	not been	previously com	municate	d to the Loca		Division (LAFD)	during the course of our audit . If there is such activity that has					
11.			The local	unit is fre	e of repeated co	omments	from previou	s years.							
12.			The audit	opinion is	UNQUALIFIE	Э.									
13.					complied with G		or GASB 34 a	s modified by MCG	AA Statement #7	and other generally					
14.			The board	l or counc	il approves all i	invoices p	orior to payme	ent as required by cl	harter or statute.						
15.			To our kno	owledge,	bank reconcilia	tions that	were review	ed were performed t	timely.						
includes I, th	If a local unit of government (authorities and commissions included) is operating within the boundaries of the audited entity and is not included in this or any other audit report, nor do they obtain a stand-alone audit, please enclose the name(s), address(es), and a description(s) of the authority and/or commission. I, the undersigned, certify that this statement is complete and accurate in all respects.														
We	have	e end	closed the	following	g:	Enclosed	d Not Requir	ed (enter a brief justific	cation)						
Fina	ancia	l Sta	tements												
The	lette	er of	Comments	and Reco	ommendations										
Oth	er (D	escrib	e)												
Certi	fied P	ublic A	Accountant (Fir	m Name)				Telephone Number							
Stree	et Add	ress						City	State	Zip					
Authorizing CPA Signature Remoth a. Berthiaume					hiaumo	Р	rinted Name	<u> </u>	License I	Number					

VILLAGE OF CUSTER

Mason County, Michigan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2006

VILLAGE OF CUSTER

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Village Council Village of Custer, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Custer as of and for the year ended February 28, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Custer's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the Village of Custer as of February 28, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated last day of fieldwork, on our consideration of the Village of Custer's, internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The budgetary comparison schedules, as identified in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplemental information required by the Government Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplemental information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Custer's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplemental information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The accompanying financial statements do not present a management's discussion and analysis, which would be an analysis of the financial performance for the year. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined that this analysis is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Berthiaume & Co.

June 20, 2006



STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

February 28, 2006

	Go	vernmental	Business-type		
	A	Activities	ivities Activities		Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	217,156	\$ 57,469	\$	274,625
Receivables	4	15,323	8,995	Ψ	24,318
Internal balances		65,450	(65,450)		-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		-	44,400		44,400
Capital assets:					
Nondepreciable capital assets		750	74,753		75,503
Depreciable capital assets, net		22,800	2,043,717		2,066,517
Total assets		321,479	2,163,884		2,485,363
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		979	218		1,197
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		-	8,000		8,000
Due in more than one year		-	265,000		265,000
Total liabilities		979	273,218		274,197
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		23,550	1,845,470		1,869,020
Restricted for:					
Debt service		-	44,400		44,400
Streets		39,482	-		39,482
Unrestricted		257,468	796	_	258,264
Total net assets	\$	320,500	\$ 1,890,666	\$	2,211,166

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended February 28, 2006

				Program Revenues				
		xpenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions			Net Expense) Revenue
Functions/Programs								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	18,086	\$	1,200	\$	-	\$	(16,886)
Public safety		1,044		-		-		(1,044)
Public works		68,747		-		33,661		(35,086)
Recreation and culture		3,233						(3,233)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	91,110	\$	1,200	\$	33,661	\$	(56,249)
Business-type activities:								
Sewer	\$	79,375	\$	73,827	\$		\$	(5,548)
Total business-type activities	\$	79,375	\$	73,827	\$	-	\$	(5,548)

continued

	Business- Governmental type Activities Activities		Governmental type		Total
Changes in net assets Net (Expense) Revenue	\$ (56,249)	\$ (5,548)	\$ (61,797)		
General revenues					
Taxes					
Property taxes, levied for general purpose	12,227	-	12,227		
State revenue sharing - sales tax	23,863	-	23,863		
Unrestricted investment earnings	5,420	2,539	7,959		
Miscellaneous	6,409		6,409		
Total general revenues	47,919	2,539	50,458		
Change in net assets	(8,330)	(3,009)	(11,339)		
Net assets, beginning of year	328,830	1,893,675	2,222,505		
Net assets, end of year	\$ 320,500	\$ 1,890,666	\$ 2,211,166		

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

February 28, 2006

	_	General Fund	Major Street Fund		treet Street		Total Governmen Funds	
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable Due from other governmental units Due from other funds	\$	182,162 1,565 7,685	\$	10,349 - 4,435	\$	24,645 - 1,638	\$	217,156 1,565 13,758
Total assets	\$	76,939 268,351	\$	14,784	\$	713 26,996	\$	77,652 310,131
Liabilities and Fund Balances: Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	620 10,263 10,883	\$	359 1,939 2,298	\$	- - -	\$	979 12,202 13,181
Fund balances: Unreserved: General fund Special revenue funds Total fund balances Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	257,468 - 257,468 268,351	<u> </u>	12,486 12,486 14,784	\$	26,996 26,996 26,996	\$	257,468 39,482 296,950 310,131

RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

February 28, 2006

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 296,950
Total net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of of net assets is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Governmental capital assets 72,750	
Less accumulated depreciation (49,200)	 23,550
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 320,500

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	General Fund		Major Street Fund		Local Street Fund		Total Governmento Funds	
Revenues								
Property taxes	\$	12,227	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,227
State grants		23,863		24,581		9,080		57,524
Interest and rents		11,472		66		1,073		12,611
Other revenue		6,409	_					6,409
Total revenues		53,971		24,647		10,153		88,771
Expenditures								
Current								
General government		17,446		-		-		17,446
Public safety		1,044		-		-		1,044
Public works		6,950		19,058		46,730		72,738
Recreation and culture		3,233						3,233
Total expenditures		28,673		19,058		46,730		94,461
Net change in fund balances		25,298		5,589		(36,577)		(5,690)
Fund balances, beginning of year		232,170		6,897		63,573		302,640
Fund balances, end of year	\$	257,468	\$	12,486	\$	26,996	\$	296,950

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (5,690)
Total change in net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay	-	
Less depreciation expense	(2,640)	(2,640)
Change in net assets of governmental activities		\$ (8,330)

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

February 28, 2006

	Sewer Fund
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 57,469
Accounts receivable	8,995
Due from other funds	10,263
Total current assets	76,727
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	44,400
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	74,753
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,043,717
Total noncurrent assets	2,162,870
Total assets	2,239,597
Liabilities: Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	218
Due to other funds	75,713
Current portion of long-term debt, payable from restricted assets	8,000
Total current liabilities	83,931
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	265,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	265,000
Total liabilities	348,931
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,845,470
Restricted for:	
Debt service	44,400
Unrestricted	796
Total net assets	\$ 1,890,666

PROPRIETARY FUND

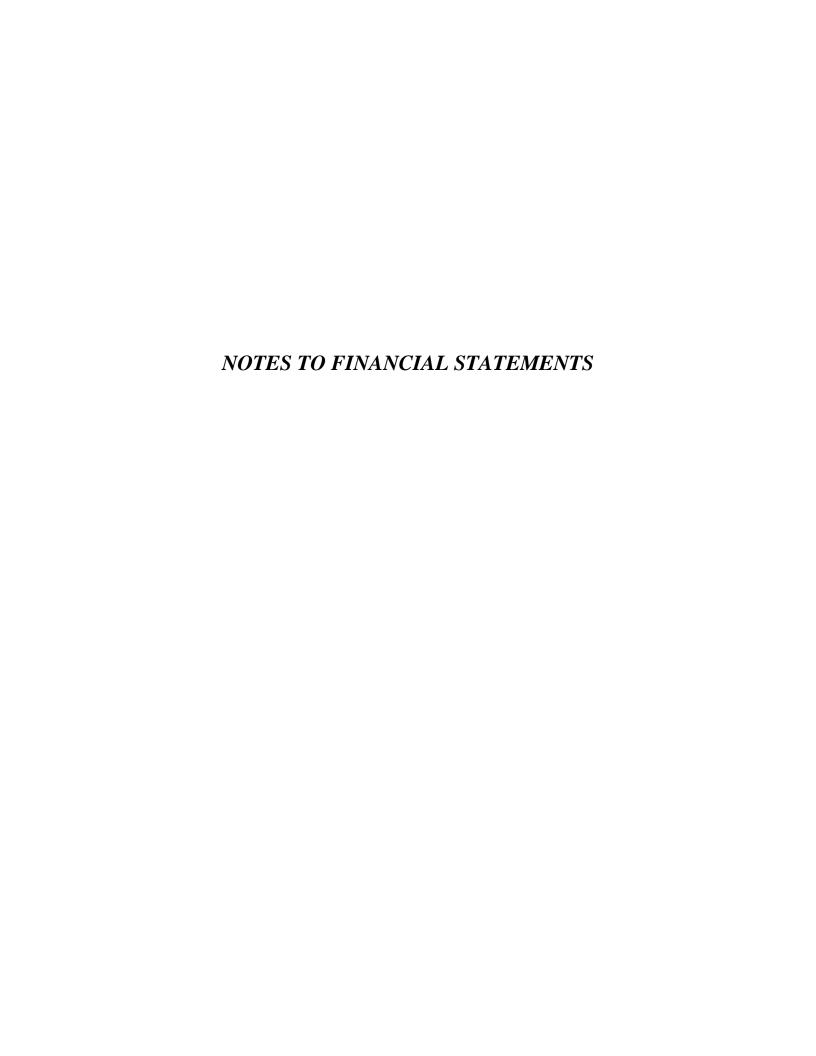
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS Year Ended February 28, 2006

	Sewer <u>Fund</u>
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 69,610
Other	4,217
Total operating revenues	73,827
Operating expenses:	
Contracted services	5,005
Administrative expense	1,707
Utilities	2,189
Repair and maintenance	4,452
Other services and supplies	10
Depreciation	52,283
Total operating expenses	65,646
Operating income (loss)	8,181
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
Interest income	2,539
Interest expense	(13,729)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(11,190)
Net income (loss)	(3,009)
Net assets, beginning of year	1,893,675
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1,890,666

PROPRIETARY FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		Sewer Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	Φ.	50 50 t
Cash received from customers	\$	72,724
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(13,399)
Net cash provided by operating activities		59,325
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Principal payments		(8,000)
Interest paid		(13,729)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(21,729)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received		2,539
Net cash provided by investing activities		2,539
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		40,135
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		61,734
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	101,869
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	8,181
Adjustments:		
Depreciation		52,283
Changes in assets and liabilities:		1 222
Accounts receivable Due from other funds		1,323 (2,426)
Accounts payable		(36)
• •	<u> </u>	
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>></u>	59,325



February 28, 2006

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Village of Custer conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity:

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the Village and its component units. In evaluating the Village as a reporting entity, management has addressed all potential component units (traditionally separate reporting entities) for which the Village may be financially accountable and, as such, should be included within the Village's financial statements. The Village (the primary government) is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) it is able to impose its will on the organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial burden on the Village. Additionally, the primary government is required to consider other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. There are no component units required to be included in the Village's reporting entity.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation:

The accounts of the Village are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. These statements distinguish between activities that are governmental and those that are business-type activities. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The statement of net assets presents governmental activities on a consolidated basis, using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. This method recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Village's net assets are reported in three parts (1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt, (2) restricted net assets, and (3) unrestricted net assets. The Village first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

February 28, 2006

The statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Village's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants.

The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenue (property taxes, state sources and federal sources, interest income, etc.). The Village does not allocate indirect costs. In creating the government-wide financial statements the Village has eliminated interfund transactions.

The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of the Village as an entity and the change in the Village's net assets resulting from current year activities.

Fund Financial Statements:

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, franchise fees, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the primary operating fund of the Village. It is used to account for all financial resources, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Major Street Fund** is used to account for the revenues received from the State of Michigan under Act 51 which are specifically earmarked for maintenance and construction of roads designated as major streets in the Village.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

February 28, 2006

The **Local Street Fund** is used to account for the revenues received from the State of Michigan under Act 51 which are specifically earmarked for maintenance and construction of roads designated as local streets in the Village.

The Village reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Sewer Enterprise Fund** is used to account for the operations of the Village's sewer department that provides sewer services to most residents of the Village on a user charge basis.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do no conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Assets, Liabilities and Equity:

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit and short term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Village considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

<u>Restricted Assets</u> – Certain resources set aside for repayment of bonds and to meet bond covenants, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net assts because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. The amount required to be set aside as of February 28, 2006 is \$44,400. The Village has set aside this amount in accordance with the requirements.

<u>Receivables</u> – All receivables are recorded at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Uncollectible balances, if any, are immaterial at year end.

<u>Interfund Receivables and Payables</u> – Generally, outstanding amounts owed between funds are classified as "due from/to other funds". These amounts are caused by transferring revenues and expenses between funds to get them into the proper reporting fund. These balances are paid back as cash flow permits.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The Village defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost in excess of \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Costs of normal repair and maintenance that do not add to the value or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Public domain (infrastructure) assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and other assets that are immovable and of value only to the government) of the governmental funds are capitalized if acquired since March 1, 2004. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Building 50 years
Machinery and equipment 15-20 years
Sewer system 40 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

February 28, 2006

<u>Compensated Absences</u> – The Village does not allow the carryover of unused sick or vacation days. Therefore, no liability has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

<u>Long-term Obligations</u> — In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. For new bond issuances after the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

<u>Fund Equity</u> – In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

<u>Property Taxes</u> – Properties are assessed as of December 31 and the related property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on July 1 of the following year. These taxes are due on or before August 31 with the final collection date of February 28 before they are added to the county tax rolls. The 2005 taxable valuation of the Village totaled \$5,048,285 on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 2.2533 mills for the Village's operating purposes.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Eliminations and Reclassifications:

In the process of aggregating data for the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information:

Governmental funds are under formal budgetary control. Budgets shown in the financial statements were prepared on a basis consistent with the modified accrual basis of accounting which is used to reflect actual results. Budgetary control is exercised at the department level. Supplemental appropriations that amend total expenditures of any department require Village Council resolution. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year end.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

February 28, 2006

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds:

P.A. 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated. During the year, the Village did not incur expenditures that were in excess of the amounts budgeted.

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Michigan Compiled Laws Section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended) authorizes local governmental units to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. The local unit is allowed to invest in bonds, securities, and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency of instrumentality of the United States; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptances of United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications, which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions, which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. The Village does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the Village had \$320,268 of bank deposits (certificates of deposit, checking, and savings accounts), of which \$100,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was uninsured and uncollateralized. The Village believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits, and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. At year end, the Village had no investments.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended February 28, 2006 was as follows:

	March 1, 2005	Additions	Retirements	February 28, 2006
Governmental activities:				
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	\$ 750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750
Depreciable capital assets				
Building	32,000	-	-	32,000
Machinery and equipment	40,000			40,000
Total depreciable capital assets	72,000			72,000
Accumulated depreciation	(46,560)	(2,640)		(49,200)
Depreciable capital assets, net	25,440	(2,640)		22,800
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	\$ 26,190	\$ (2,640)	\$ -	\$ 23,550

February 28, 2006

	March 1, 2005			Additions	Retir	rements	February 28, 2006		
Business-type activities:									
Nondepreciable capital assets									
Land	\$	74,753	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	74,753	
Depreciable capital assets									
Machinery and equipment		16,500		-		-		16,500	
Sewer system		2,538,608	_			-		2,538,608	
Total depreciable capital assets		2,555,108						2,555,108	
Accumulated depreciation		(459,108)		(52,283)				(511,391)	
Depreciable capital assets, net		2,096,000		(52,283)				2,043,717	
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	\$	2,170,753	\$	(52,283)	\$	-	\$	2,118,470	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 640
Public works	 2,000
Total governmental activities	\$ 2,640
Business-type activities:	
Sewer	\$ 52,283
Total business-type activities	\$ 52,283

NOTE 5: INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund receivable and payable balances at February 28, 2006 is as follows:

Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable	
General Fund	Major Street Fund	\$ 1,939
General Fund	Sewer Fund	75,000
Local Street Fund	Sewer Fund	713
Sewer Fund	General Fund	 10,263
		\$ 87,915

Management does not anticipate individual interfund balances to remain outstanding for periods in excess of one year. The balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

There were no interfund transfers during the year.

February 28, 2006

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The Village may issue bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. Revenue bonds involve a pledge of specific income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. The following bond was originally due May 1, 2035. The Village has paid principal payments in advance of them being due, which results in the bond maturing May 1, 2023.

The following is a summary of debt transactions of the Village for the year ended February 28, 2006:

	N	farch 1,					Fel	bruary 28,		Within
<u>Types of Indebtedness</u>		2005	Additions	5	Dele	tions		2006	One	e Year
Business-type Activities										
Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds,										
Series 1995, due in annual amounts of										
\$8,000-23,000 with interest at 4.5%.	\$	281,000	\$ -		\$	8,000	\$	273,000	\$	8,000
Total business-type activities	\$	281,000	\$ -		\$	8,000	\$	273,000	\$	8,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for all outstanding debt as of February 28, 2006 are as follows:

Year Ended	Business-type Activities							
February 28,	<u> </u>	Principal		Interest	Total			
2007	\$	8,000	\$	12,105	\$	20,105		
2008		8,000		11,746		19,746		
2009		9,000		11,363		20,363		
2010		10,000		10,935		20,935		
2011		11,000		10,463		21,463		
2012-2016		70,000		43,653		113,653		
2017-2021		95,000		25,090		120,090		
2022-2024		62,000	_	3,961		65,961		
	\$	273,000	\$	129,316	\$	402,316		

NOTE 7: DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLE BALANCES

Receivables for the Village's governmental and business-type activities in the aggregate are as follows:

	Government <u>Activities</u>	Activities
Receivables:		
Property taxes	\$ 1,56	5 \$ -
Accounts	-	8,995
Intergovernmental	13,75	8 -
Total receivables	\$ 15,32	3 \$ 8,995

February 28, 2006

NOTE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees (workers' compensation); and natural disasters. During the year ended February 28, 2006, the Village carried commercial insurance to cover most risks of losses. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 9: EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND BENEFIT SYSTEMS

Pension Plan

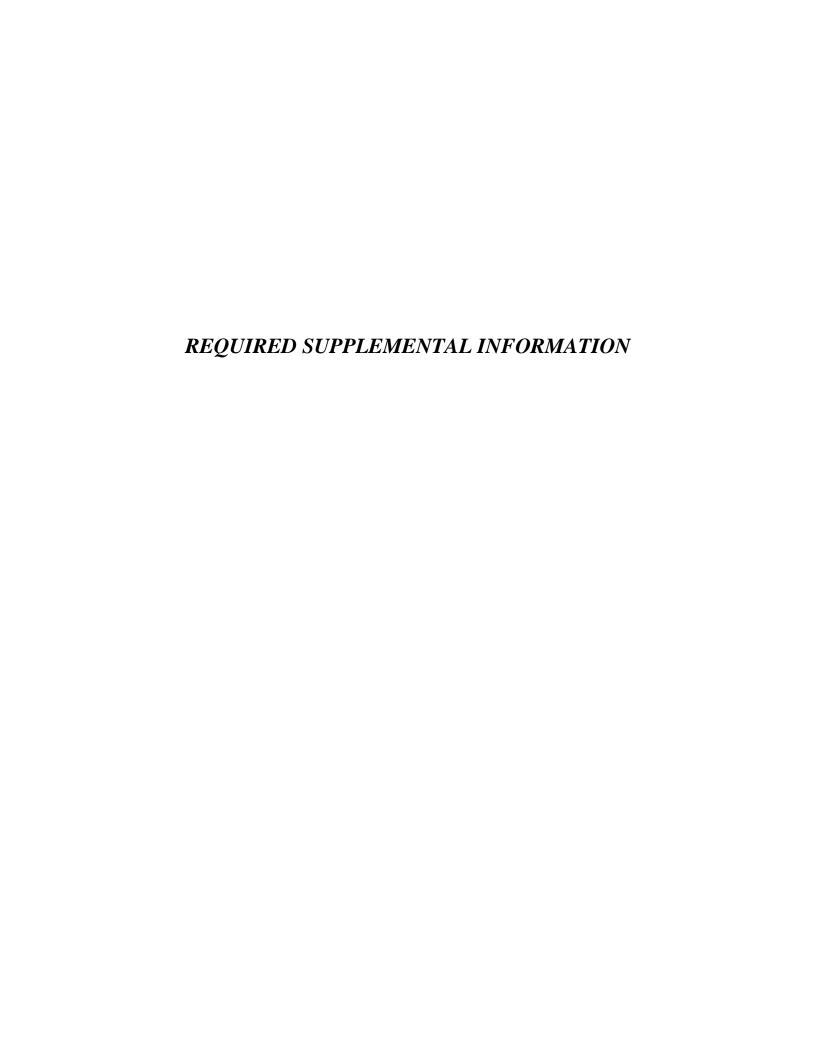
The Village does not provide pension plan benefits.

Post Employment Benefits

The Village does not provide post employment benefits.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Village does not provide a deferred compensation plan.



GENERAL FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

	Budgeted Amounts						V	ariance with
	Original			Final		Actual	wun Final Budget	
Revenues						_		
Property taxes	\$	15,000	\$	14,000	\$	12,227	\$	(1,773)
State grants		23,000		23,000		23,863		863
Interest and rents		2,000		3,700		11,472		7,772
Other revenue		8,000		4,000		6,409		2,409
Total revenues		48,000		44,700		53,971		9,271
Expenditures								
Current								
General government		24,900		19,900		17,446		(2,454)
Public safety		2,500		2,500		1,044		(1,456)
Public works		13,500		9,000		6,950		(2,050)
Recreation and culture		5,000		4,000		3,233		(767)
Total expenditures		45,900	_	35,400		28,673		(6,727)
Net change in fund balance		2,100		9,300		25,298		15,998
Fund balance, beginning of year		232,170		232,170		232,170		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	234,270	\$	241,470	\$	257,468	\$	15,998

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – MAJOR STREET FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

		Budgeted	Am	ounts		Va	iriance with
	Or	iginal		Final	 Actual	Final Budget	
Revenues							
State grants	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$ 24,581	\$	4,581
Interest and rents		400		400	66		(334)
Other revenue		1,000		1,000	 -		(1,000)
Total revenues		21,400		21,400	 24,647		3,247
Expenditures							
Current							
Public works		10,700		19,500	 19,058		(442)
Total expenditures	-	10,700		19,500	 19,058		(442)
Net change in fund balance		10,700		1,900	5,589		3,689
Fund balance, beginning of year		6,897		6,897	 6,897		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	17,597	\$	8,797	\$ 12,486	\$	3,689

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – LOCAL STREET FUND

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

	Budgeted Amounts						V	ariance with
	0	riginal		Final		Actual	Final Budget	
Revenues								
State grants	\$	8,000	\$	8,000	\$	9,080	\$	1,080
Interest and rents		400		600		1,073		473
Other revenue		500		500				(500)
Total revenues		8,900		9,100		10,153		1,053
Expenditures								
Current								
Public works		33,700		53,200		46,730		(6,470)
Total expenditures		33,700		53,200	_	46,730		(6,470)
Net change in fund balance		(24,800)		(44,100)		(36,577)		7,523
Fund balance, beginning of year		63,573		63,573		63,573		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	38,773	\$	19,473	\$	26,996	\$	7,523



GENERAL FUND

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES

Current taxes:	
Property taxes	\$ 12,227
	12,227
State grants:	
State revenue sharing - sales tax	23,863
	23,863
Interest and rents:	
Equipment rental	5,991
Interest	4,281
Rents	1,200
	11,472
Other revenue:	
Reimbursements	2,762
Refunds and rebates	3,647
	6,409
Total revenues	\$ 53,971

GENERAL FUND

DETAILED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

General Government:	
Council	\$ 7,639
President	840
Clerk/Treasurer	2,304
Buildings and Grounds	6,663
Total general government	17,446
Public Safety:	
Fire	1,044
Total public safety	1,044
Public Works:	
Truck maintenance	955
Streets	173
Street lighting	5,822
Total public works	6,950
Recreation and Culture:	
Recreation/Parks	3,233
Total recreation and culture	3,233
Total expenditures	\$ 28,673

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

SCHEDULE OF INDEBTEDNESS

February 28, 2006

Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Series 1995

Issue dated June 1, 1995 in the amount of \$ 675,000

Less: Principal paid in prior years (394,000)

Principal paid in current year (8,000)

Balance payable at February 28, 2006 \$ 273,000

Balance payable as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Rate</u>	Principal <u>May 1</u>		Interest <u>May 1</u>	nterest vember 1	Total Annual <u>quirement</u>
2007	4.500%	\$	8,000	\$ 6,143	\$ 5,963	\$ 20,106
2008	4.500%		8,000	5,963	5,783	19,746
2009	4.500%		9,000	5,783	5,580	20,363
2010	4.500%		10,000	5,580	5,355	20,935
2011	4.500%		11,000	5,355	5,108	21,463
2012	4.500%		12,000	5,108	4,838	21,946
2013	4.500%		13,000	4,838	4,545	22,383
2014	4.500%		14,000	4,545	4,230	22,775
2015	4.500%		15,000	4,230	3,893	23,123
2016	4.500%		16,000	3,893	3,533	23,426
2017	4.500%		17,000	3,533	3,150	23,683
2018	4.500%		18,000	3,150	2,745	23,895
2019	4.500%		19,000	2,745	2,318	24,063
2020	4.500%		20,000	2,318	1,868	24,186
2021	4.500%		21,000	1,868	1,395	24,263
2022	4.500%		22,000	1,395	900	24,295
2023	4.500%		23,000	900	383	24,283
2024	4.500%		17,000	 383	 	 17,383
		\$	273,000	\$ 67,730	\$ 61,587	\$ 402,317



60 Harrow Lane Saginaw, Michigan 48638

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of the Village Council Village of Custer, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund, of the Village of Custer, as of and for the year ended February 28, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village of Custer's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2006. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village of Custer's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village of Custer's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and Village Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Berthiaume & Company Certified Public Accountants

Berthiaume & Co.

June 20, 2006



60 Harrow Lane Saginaw, Michigan 48638

(989) 791-1555 Fax (989) 791-1992

June 20, 2006

To The Village Council Village of Custer Custer, MI

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Custer for the year ended February 28, 2006. As required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the independent auditor is required to make several communications to the governing body having oversight responsibility for the audit. The purpose of this communication is to provide you with additional information regarding the scope and results of our audit that may assist you with your oversight responsibilities of the financial reporting process for which management is responsible.

Our Responsibility Under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

We conducted our audit of the financial statements of the Village of Custer in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. The following paragraph explains our responsibilities under those standards.

Management has the responsibility for adopting sound accounting policies, for maintaining an adequate and effective system of accounts, for the safeguarding of assets, and for devising an internal control structure that will, among other things, help assure the proper recording of transactions. The transactions that should be reflected in the accounts and in the financial statements are matters within the direct knowledge and control of management. Our knowledge of such transactions is limited to that acquired through our audit. Accordingly, the fairness of representations made through he financial statements is an implicit and integral part of management's accounts and records. However, our responsibility for the financial statements is confined to the expression of an opinion on them. The financial statements remain the responsibility of management.

The concept of materiality is inherent in the work of an independent auditor. An auditor places greater emphasis on those items that have, on a relative basis, more importance to

the financial statements and greater possibilities of material error than those items of lesser importance or those in which the possibility of material error is remote.

For this purpose, materiality has been defined as "the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement."

An independent auditor's objective in an audit is to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter to provide a reasonable basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. In doing so, the auditor must work within economic limits; the opinion, to be economically useful, must be formed within a reasonable length of time and at reasonable cost. That is why an auditor's work is based on selected tests rather than an attempt to verify all transactions. Since evidence is examined on a test basis only, an audit provides only reasonable assurance, rather than absolute assurance, that financial statements are free of material misstatement. Thus, there is a risk that audited financial statements may contain undiscovered material errors or fraud. The existence of that risk is implicit in the phrase in the audit report, "in our opinion."

In the audit process, we gain an understanding of the internal control structure of an entity for the purpose of assisting in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit testing. Our understanding is obtained by inquiry of management, testing transactions, and observation and review of documents and records. The amount of work done is not sufficient to provide a basis for an opinion on the adequacy of the internal control structure.

Significant Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Village of Custer are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by the Village of Custer during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Other Communications

Auditing standards call for us to inform you of other significant issues such as, but no limited to, 1) Accounting estimates that are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements or because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments; 2) Significant audit adjustments that may not have been detected except through the auditing procedures we performed; 3) Disagreements with management regarding the scope of the audit or application of accounting principles; 4) Consultation with other accountants; 5)

Major issues discussed with management prior to retention; and 6) Difficulties encountered in performing the audit.

We have no significant issues, regarding these matters, to report to you at this time. Audit adjustments were minimal, and are available to review.

Comments and Recommendations

We found some payments to EZ-Mart that only had the vendors month end statement for support. As you know, payments to vendors are to be supported by invoices that indicate what the charge is for. We recommend that, in the future, the Village obtain invoices from EZ-Mart.

These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of the audit tests to be applied in our audit of the Village of Custer's financial statements and this communication of these matters does not affect our report on the organization's financial statements, dated June 20, 2006.

Summary

We welcome any questions you may have regarding the foregoing.

Sincerely,

Berthiaume & Company

Certified Public Accountants

Berthiaume & lo.